FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 27, 1838. [NO. 1099.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3
paid during the year of subscription; or
$4 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
per square for the first, and thirty cents for each
succeeding publication. Advertisers are request-
ed to note the number of insertions desired, or
they will be continued till forbid, and charged
accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice to Tax Payers of Robeson County.

At the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses-
sions, held for this County, measures were
taken by the Court for the erection of
a Court House. This measure is deemed (by the
Court and many others) to be improper.
Because a large number of the Judges of said
Court have lately resigned. The resignations in the
Board of the County have been the most
part, where the largest amount of Taxes
is paid. Consequently the County has not
been fully represented. 2nd. Because the erec-
tion of such a building in so sparse a popula
ted County where there are such a small number
of Lawyers, is not deemed a measure of economy.
3rd. Because the erection of such a building here
would be contrary to principles of humanity to the
people. It is therefore proposed that the Captains
of Militia Company in the County, or some other
person, proceed to take the voice of the people
on this matter;—that a poll be opened at every
place which may be before the next Court, and
all persons entitled to vote give their voice "Poor
House" or "no Poor House," & send the result to
the Chairman of the Court. The Court will cer-
tainly be governed by the "Voice of the People."
GILES S. McLEAN.
Robeson County, June 10. 98-3w.

HICKORY SPRING.

SITUATED 18 miles South west of PITTS-
BOROUGH, in Chatham County, N. C., so
well known for its medical virtues, is now in good
order, and the proprietor is ready for the recep-
tion of visiters. He takes pleasure in returning
his thanks to those who have favored him with their
patronage, and will say that he still solicits a por-
tion of public favor. He will use every exertion
in his power, to make the situation of those who
may call on him comfortable; and his table will
be furnished with the best the country affords.
Many valuable improvements since the last season
for the accommodation of visiters—warm and cold
baths always ready.

TERMS FOR BOARD:
Twenty Dollars per month;—One Dollar per
day, children and servants, half price.
Washing, Washing, &c. separate charge.
The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say
more, but will add the following certificates.
Professor Olmstead in his certificate, says;
"The spring contains; 1st, a small portion of
Bisulphate of Lime; 3d sulphate of Magnesia,
in large proportion. It does not contain any
carbonate or muriatic salts, nor alcaline carbonates.
The spring when concentrated by dry weather
deposits exhibit appearances of sulphurate
of Iron, but does not when flush."
Living within eight miles of the Hickory
Spring, and its curative properties believed to be
extraordinary, in many complaints, I was induced to
send a negro man to it, who had (to me) the ap-
pearance of being far advanced in consumption,
afflicted by pain in the breast, cough, and a pro-
fuse and offensive expectoration. He had used
the water but a short time before he was enabled
to return to his daily labor. And an aggravation
of symptoms has been as successfully removed
by a second visit to the waters of the said
Hickory Spring. I furthermore certify, that I
had no idea he would have otherwise recovered.
[Signed] JOS. JNO ALSTON."
Farmer's View, Chatham co., 13th April 1838.

WILLIAM BOWEN:
Sir—I received yours of the 8th instant, re-
questing me to send you a certificate respecting
the benefit my family received by attending your
Spring, which affords me much pleasure to state
to the public what I know about it.
I attended the Hickory Spring, now the proper-
ty of Mr. Wm Bowen, in Chatham county, N. C.
in the year 1817, with one of my children, about
two years old, then laboring under a bowel complaint
which had been following her for five or six weeks,
and irregularly attended by a regular-bred phy-
sician who pronounced her case incurable; in
about twelve hours after arriving at the Spring,
began to mend and in eight days was in per-
fect health. My wife attended at the same time, la-
boring under a chronic affection of the liver, she
also much benefitted by drinking the water, has
frequently visited the Spring since, and has al-
ways been much benefitted—has never staid long-
er than eight days at a time.
Respectfully, Yours, &c.
THOMAS FARISH."

P. S. Those persons visiting the Spring, and
requiring extra services, would do well to bring
servants with them.
The subscriber takes this opportunity of saying
that HICKORY SPRING and premises attached
thereto, are For Sale.
WM. BOWEN.
June 6, 1838. 98-3w.

BOOK BINDING,

In all its Branches.

THE Subscriber having visited Fayetteville to
execute some orders in his line, respectfully
solicits its citizens, that he has come prepared to
attend to any work which may be offered him.—
The length of his stay will depend altogether upon
the amount of patronage extended.
BOOK BINDING of every description, from ornament-
al gilt, done with neatness, cheapness and de-
spatch. Blank Books, of all kinds, ruled to order.
Old Books cleaned and repaired on moderate terms.
Orders left at Mr. Hale's Book Store, will
receive with prompt attention.
J. H. DE CARTERET.
June 18, 1838. 98-3w

The Wilmington Advertiser will insert the
above three weeks, and send the Account to this
office.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand and offers for sale
at the Cross Creek Cotton Mill, a quantity of
Tow CARPET CHAIN, ready doubled for
the weaver.
Also, Candle and Lamp WICK, of superior qual-
ity. Chandlers wishing to purchase large quanti-
ties can be supplied by giving timely notice, with
the quantity and number of fold.
P. S. BENBOW.
June 19, 1838. 98-tf

FOR SALE,

50 Hhds. MOLASSES.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
June 19, 1838. 98tf

CHEAP PAPER
for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Medical Notice.

THE undersigned, finding it impossible to at-
tend to all calls made for his services, has
formed a partnership with Dr. WM. H. GLASS,
a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, and
hopes by their united exertions to meet the wants
of the community.
THOS. D. PARKE, *M. D.*
Wadesborough, June 15, 1838. 98-2w

New Books.

FISK'S Travels in Europe; Dr. Humphreys'
Foreign Tour; The Life and Times of White-
field; Dick on Celestial Scenery, (Family Libra-
ry;) Cromwell, an Historical Novel; The Two
Flirts, and other Tales, by Bulwer, Lady Blessing-
ton, and others; Love, by Lady Bury; Sketches of
Paris, by an American; the River and the Desert,
by Miss Pardoe; The Fellow Commoner, or the
Remarkable Escapes of a Predestinated Rogue;
Uncle Horace, by Mrs. S. C. Hall; Memoirs of
Grimaldi, by Boz; The State Prisoner, a Tale of
the French Regency.
For sale by
E. J. HALE.
June 19, 1838.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

RICHMOND, VA.

THE WINTER TERM of Lectures in this In-
stitution will commence on Monday, Novem-
ber 5th, 1838, and continue until the last week in
March.
Th. Johnson, M. D., (formerly Professor of A-
natomy in the University of Virginia,) Professor
of Anatomy and Physiology.
John Cullan, M. D., Professor of Theory and
Practice of Medicine.
L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Professor of Ma-
teria Medica and Therapeutics.
R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics
and Diseases of Women and Children.
Aug. L. Warner, M. D., (late Professor of A-
natomy and Surgery in the University of Virginia,)
Professor of Surgery.
Socrates Maupin, M. D., Professor of Chemis-
try and Pharmacy.
The Student will be carefully instructed in the
use of Surgical Instruments upon the dead sub-
ject, and particular attention paid to dissections
and the art of modelling and making Anatomical
preparations. The Hospital connected with the
College will be open to the Student at all times,
and regular Clinical Lectures delivered by the
Professors.
He may also avail himself of the practice of the
City Hospital, Penitentiary, and Armory, which
are under the charge of one of the Professors.
Candidates for Graduation will be required to
attend *one* full Course of Lectures in this Institu-
tion, having previously studied Medicine two years.
The Faculty can say with confidence that the fa-
cilities for Clinical and Anatomical instruction af-
forded in Richmond, are not surpassed, if equal-
led, by those of any city in the country. In con-
nection with this, the advantage of becoming fa-
miliarized while Students with the diseases inci-
dent to a Southern climate, renders this Institu-
tion peculiarly suited for the education of South-
ern Physicians. The expense of Boarding, Fuel,
Lectures, &c will be considerably less than in any
of the Northern Cities.
AUG. L. WARNER,
Dean of the Faculty.
Richmond, June 15, 1838. 98-3w

Just received by Steamer Henrietta,

30 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 bundles Northern Hay,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 12, 1838. 97tf

Trustee's Sale.

THE Sale of C. T. Baughan's WAGON and
TEAM, as noticed to take place on the 18th
instant, is postponed until Thursday the 28th inst.,
when due attendance will be given at the Mar
ket House, at 12 o'clock, (M.) by
C. J. ORRELL, Trustee.
June 12, 1838 97-ts

China, Glass & Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,

No. 79. WATER STREET,
(Formerly of the Firm of T. J. Barrow & Co.,)

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and
Merchants generally, in Virginia and North
Carolina, that he is now receiving an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

In the above line, expressly adapted to Southern
Trade. Every description of rich CHINA, in
sets; CUT GLASS, together with a complete as
sortment of common and QUEENSWARE and
STONE WARE, constantly on hand, and will be
offered on as good terms as they can be procured
in the United States. *Liberal credits will be given
when required.* Goods will be carefully packed
by experienced hands. Orders by letter, prompt-
ly attended to and faithfully executed.
The patronage of his old friends and the Mer-
cantile community generally, in Virginia and N.
Carolina, is requested.
Near Old Slip, New York. June 6. 97-9w

GREAT EXPEDITION.

The Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company,

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the public
that the Bridge over the Roanoke and twelve
miles of their Road being finished and in daily
use, for the transportation of persons and pro-
duce, they now form, since the completion of the
Rail Road between Richmond and Petersburg, a
continuous line of railway communication from
Littleton to the North. In the course of a few
weeks, about 30 miles more of their Rail Road
will be ready, when a Locomotive will daily leave
Chalk Level (Henderson Depot) for the North,
instead of Littleton as at present.
This is the Great mail route, and the different
Rail Road Companies now run their daily mail
line from Littleton to New York in 39 hours run-
ning time, or including all stoppages in less than
48 hours, without the loss of a single night's
sleep.
Travellers from Greensborough, Salisbury and
the West are informed that, by taking this route
they will reach Washington City 24 hours ahead
of any other line, avoiding at the same time about
200 miles of Staging and the loss of two night's
sleep.
This is the pleasantest and most expeditious
route to the Virginia Springs. A first rate line
of Coaches is kept up from Littleton through to
Raleigh, where the main Western line intersects
it and where it unites with the great Southern
mail line to Fayetteville, Columbia, Augusta and
Charleston.
Raleigh, May 12, 1838. 95-tIA.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has procured from Mr. E. L.
Winslow his famous BULL, Duke of Wel-
lington, of the best blooded short-horn Durham
species. He is not yet two years old, and for
size and beauty exceeds any animal of the kind
ever raised in this part of the country. He needs
only to be seen to be admired. Those who are
desirous of improving the breed of their Cattle,
or raising first rate Milch Cows, have an oppor-
tunity of doing so, by sending their Cows to my
Plantation, and paying me $3 for each one they
send.
A. BAILEY.
May 23, 1838. 94-3m
N. B.—Those persons who send their servants
with Cows, are requested to charge them not to
leave open any of my gates. A. B.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
(In Equity)
Catharine Munroe and Alex'r McRae, by his Guardian Christopher Munroe. } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*

PURSUANT to a Decree made at Spring Term
1838, in the above cause, I will expose to
Public Sale, on Monday the 2d day of July next,
at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville,
500 acres of Land, lying on Little Rock-
fish, adjoining the lands of Daniel Baker, John
McColl, and others.
100 acres, lying on Little Rockfish, ad-
joining or near the above.
50 acres, lying on the South side of Lit-
tle Rockfish.
A Saw Mill seat, on Little Rockfish
Creek, with water and timber privileges.
Timber privileges on one hundred acres.
A Mill seat on the Horse-pen Branch.
Timber privileges on fifty acres, lying on
Rockfish and Beaver Creeks.
TERMS.—A credit of six months;—Bond with
approved security.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*
May 11, 1838. 93ts.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
(In Equity.)
Nathan King and Mary J. King, by her Guardian James McKethan, } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*

PURSUANT to a Decree made at Spring Term,
1838, in the above cause, I will expose to
Public Sale on Monday the 2d day of July next,
at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville,

197 acres of Land,

Lying and being in the County of Cumberland,
adjoining the lands of John McNeill, John Dew,
and others, upon a credit of six months, the pur-
chaser giving bond with approved security.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*
May 11, 1838. 93ts.

Limestone Springs, S. C.

THIS healthy and agreeable Watering Place,
established by an association of gentlemen,
not for private gain, but to promote the prosper-
ity of the State, by arresting the current of North-
ern travel, which has annually carried away hun-
dreds of thousands of her wealth to enrich other
communities, will be prepared the ensuing season
to accommodate 300 persons, in a style of comfort
not surpassed by any similar establishment in the
United States. The main brick building will con-
tain upwards of 100 bed-rooms, besides an exten-
sive drawing-room, dining room, and ball-room
Two wooden houses and a number of cabins suit-
able for families are also provided. A piano and
billiard table will be furnished for the amusement
and recreation of the visiters; and the ball-room,
with a suitable band of music, will be always at
their service. The main Spring is of delightful
limestone water, which has proved highly benefi-
cial to dyspeptics. It is enclosed in marble, and
adjoins an open portico, 50 feet long and 26 wide,
provided with seats, and well shaded by a deep
and beautiful grove. An elegant Bathing House,
with two pools walled up with marble, with a suf-
ficient number of dressing apartments, is also con-
tiguous to the Spring. The very best supplies
have been provided, and first-rate cooks engaged;
and the rates of boarding will be very moderate,
as the following table will show:

Boarding, for a less time than 4 weeks, per week,	$6 00
Boarding, for a longer time than 4 weeks, per week,	5 00
Boarding, for a less time than one week, per day,	1 00
Boarding for children, at the first table, full price.	
Boarding for children, at the second table, half price.	
Boarding for servants, half price.	
Horses, for less than a week, per day,	62½
do for less than 4 weeks, do	50
do over 4 weeks, per week,	2 50

J. W. CLARK,
Superintendent of the Limestone Springs Co.
May 12 93-tIJ'ly.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT.
Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,
Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.

Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for your selves.
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me
by Lewis Jones, Jr. on the 2d inst., for cer-
tain purposes therein stated, I am authorized to
collect all the Accounts and Notes due the said
concern. This is therefore to notify all persons
indebted to him to come forward and settle the
same with me, without delay, or it will be neces-
sary to place their notes and accounts in the
hands of an officer for collection.
P. TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, May 8, 1838.

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams for sale low by
E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Lady as a
Private Instructress in his family, capable of
teaching Music, Drawing and Painting, Geogra-
phy, English Grammar and Arithmetic. For one
thus qualified, a salary of $300 and board will be
given.
W. F. LEAK.
Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C., May 29, 1838. } 96-2m.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber informs the public and her
friends, that her Establishment at SHOCCO
SPRINGS was opened for the reception and ac-
commodation of visiters, on the first day of June,
(inst.) She deems it almost unnecessary to say
any thing as regards the healthfulness of the wa-
ters of the Springs, as they have been so frequent-
ly the means of restoring to health many of the
most valuable members of society, and their med-
ical properties have been so frequently tested by
gentlemen and Physicians of first rate talents in
the country.
The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road runs within
ten miles of the Springs, and the Cars will pass
daily by the fourth of July next; and, for the ac-
commodation of visiters, the Subscriber will regu
larly run a hack from the Depot at Twitty's to the
Springs.
ANN JOHNSON.
Warren Co, N. C., June 3, 1838. 96 6w

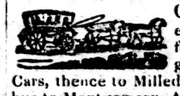
P. S. There will be a Ball and Party at the
Springs on the 6th and 7th of July, commemora-
tive of the passage of the Train on the first fifty
miles of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Just Received,

15 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE WINE,
10 Qr. casks Marseilles Madeira do,
20 barrels N. E. Rum,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 8, 1838. 92tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



OF four horse Post Coach-
es leaves Augusta every day,
for Warrenton, by the Au-
gusta and Athens Rail Road
Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Colum-
bus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock
and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the South-
ern country. Great care has been observed in
the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but
sober and most experienced men have been em
ployed. Passengers who avail themselves of the
opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be
positively assured of more comfort and expedition,
than can any other line now in operation between
Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the
United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.
GEO. W. DENT,
[90] *Agent for the Company.*
Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

100 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME,
10 do do Calcined Plaister,
10,000 best Havanna CIGARS,
2 gross Lane's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, constantly on hand,
Rotten Plaister for Manure,
Hair and Laths for Plaistering.
For sale low for Cash.
JOHN E. PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market.
June 9, 1838. 97-3w

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME.
50 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD, ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugars,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
May 28, 1838 95tf

Missouri Harmony.

A LARGE supply just received. Also, Crock-
ett's Free and Easy Song Book; American
Girl's Book; Little Child's Book; New Hieroglip-
hical Bible, handsome; Bulwer's Rienzi and Last
Days of Pompeii; Rich Poor Man and Poor Rich
Man; Live and Let Live; Cobb's Miniature Lexi-
con; American Speaker; Josephus; Youth's Port-
folio; Child's Book of Seasons; &c.
E. J. HALE.
May 29.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1838.
ORIGINAL BILL OF INJUNCTION.
Reuben Henry,
vs.
Anthony Williams and John Taylor.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that
John Taylor, one of the defendants in the a
bove case, resides beyond the limits of this State:
It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made
in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive
weeks, for the said John Taylor to be and appear
before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court
of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at
the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second
Monday in September next, then and there to
plead, answer, or demur, to complainant's Bill,
otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken a
gainst him, and the cause set for hearing ex parte.
Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Mas-
ter of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in
Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D.
1838, and in the 62d year of American Independ-
ence.
[96] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

THE subscriber has just received a large supply
of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and
of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSA
PARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial,
Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon
a scrofulous condition of the body. This article
is prepared by a new process without boiling, and
is warranted to contain in a concentrated form,
the active principles of the sort obtained from the
most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Var-
nish, &c.
T. J. JORDAN.
August 18. 2tf

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

The New York Gazette of Saturday,
says: "We learn that the Rev. Dr. East-
burn has declined to accept the office of Bish-
op of Maryland, to which sacred station he
was recently elected by the Episcopal Con-
vention of that Diocese."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

Mr. Sevier of Arkansas, administers a very just and severe rebuke to that brawling Loco Foco, Mr. Allen of Ohio. His remarks are pertinent, and will be read with profit by the country. Though directed at one individual, they have a more general application—for that person is the representative of a class—and, to the misfortune of the country, of the Administration itself.—"The party" has lived, and had its being in slang-whanging against the Banks, and aspersing the character of all who would not join in the infamous crusade against the credit institutions of the land. All were charged with being "bribed"—"Bank-bought," who would not huzza to Benton and his band of plunderers—a charge by the way, which embraces a large majority of the American people. But sweeping and comprehensive as is the accusation, not one of the accusers has ever vouchsafed to furnish an iota of evidence to support the monstrous calumny. Themselves the pampered minions of a profligate Executive, paid to slander and defame, they are utterly incapable of understanding how others can be influenced in their actions by honest and patriotic motives. Holding the Walpolian doctrine, that all men are corrupt and have their price, and seeing a majority of the people unseduced by Executive bribes, they very naturally conclude that they are the purchased tools of the Banks.

Mr. Sevier is himself a supporter of the Administration; but his denunciation of this wholesale charge of corruption against the people does not relieve "his party." In this particular, he is opposed to the Administration. Benton and Allen, whom he assails, are the true representatives of the sentiments of the dominant party.

We subjoin an extract from the Speech of Mr. Sevier, in reply to Mr. Allen, of Ohio, upon resolutions calling for information as to the debtors to the Banks in the District of Columbia, their official stations in the Government, &c.—

I am not for scalping and tomahawking the local banking institutions. On the contrary, I am for fostering and protecting them as far as a generous, liberal policy may dictate. I do this that the States may fully understand that we are not only not hostile, but are friendly to their banking institutions; do this sir, to heal the breaches that have been made in our party ranks; to regain our lost confidence in the public estimation; and, more than all, as I believe the true policy and interest of the country depend upon it, I do this to preserve the ascendancy of the democracy of the country. I believe, sir, that the false impression in the public mind, that we are hostile to the local banks has been mainly the cause of our late political disasters. We have been beaten in nearly every quarter. Whole States have left us.—And, if this false impression is still entertained, I consider that we have witnessed, not the end, but the beginning, of our defeats. These are my impressions; good, of course, only for what they are worth. To see our party once more united, to see them victorious, I am prepared to make any sacrifice short of principle, of duty and of honor.

The Senator from Ohio has introduced his string of resolutions which I am now considering, with the double view of destroying the banks and of proving that the friends of those institutions have been bribed!—into their support of them.—He wish es to conceal from the people his unconquerable hostility to these banks, and his efforts for their destruction, by artfully raising a hue and cry against the members of Congress and officers of the Government. He seems to take it for granted that no man can vote for a bank charter without a bribe. He seems to think that patriotism, that disinterested action, on such a subject, is a mere gull trap, a popular catch, a ghost story that may serve the valuable purpose of amusing old women and quieting little children. For myself, sir, I have no confidence in such unjust, ungenerous and foul suspicions. I entertain a more exalted opinion of my associates in this body; and, if I wished to be personal, which I do not, I should remind the honorable Senator of the adage that those who charge others with a want of virtue are almost invariably destitute of that commodity themselves. Sir, members of Congress bribed! I detest such unfounded, stale, and hypocritical insinuations—which every honorable man has but to hear, to believe and condemn. If the Senator knows of any Senator who has received a bribe, let him rise in his place and point his finger at the man, and not by a sweeping, general insinuation, cast censure upon the whole body of which he is a member. Let us have no general warrants or indefinite charges. Suppose it should turn out that a member of Congress had borrowed or owes a bank, does it follow that to be in debt to such institution is a crime? Is it a crying sin to be in debt? If it is an evidence of corruption, there are a great many corrupt sinners in our country.—Whole States, even General Governments upon this principle, are corrupt and bribed communities; and Ohio among them. If the Senator is for denouncing those who may happen to be in debt, let him take the bull by the horns, and denounce his own State—for Ohio is a debtor. I met her agents a few weeks ago in Wall Street, New York, where I had gone on the same business for my own State, negociating on a loan for some millions; and with whom, Mr. President, do you suppose they negociated their loan? They sold their State bonds to Prime, Ward, and King, the money caterers for the Bank of England. Yes, sir, with the lords and ladies of Great Britain; the same from whom Mr. Nicholas Biddle obtains his loans to feed and fatten his monster. Is there any thing corrupt in this,—in borrowing money of a foreign bank? Or will the Senator attempt to say that it is roguery and murder for an individual to steal from and kill another, but it is famous, brave and heroic, if a nation or State murders thousands and robs a kingdom? It must be justified upon this principle, if upon any. Sir, I consider it no crime for either a State, a Government, or citizen, who forms a part of a State or Government, to borrow money of banks, or from any other quarter. Banks, like merchants, have their customers, and they will deal with them as long as it is their interest to do so, and no longer.

Sir, many gentlemen oppose banks on constitutional grounds. Those who hold these opinions I respect, and, confined to a certain description of banks, I am with them in opinion.—Their opposition is of a high and manly character, and elicits respect from every quarter. Others, not entertaining constitutional scruples, oppose banks because they are so wealthy that they require no aid from them. They are disposed to turn shavers or brokers themselves and monopolize the trade in money at usurious interest.—The banks are in their way, and hence their opposition. And to those may be added another class, who are opposed to banks. These are those who have neither property, industry, nor character, and, on these accounts, are unable to effect a loan of a bank; and hence they are found cursing banks, morning, noon and night, and if we look over the country, we shall find that this latter class frequently make up a considerable portion of the anti-bank forces. There are others, I know, belonging to neither of these classes, who are against banks upon principle; they believe banking to be wrong; and yet we often find that it so happens that some of them find it convenient sometimes to borrow small sums, for short periods, from banks. Are they corrupt?

A BREEZE IN THE SENATE.

On the 20th of April last, Judge White made a speech in the Senate, in which he exposed his colleague, Mr. Grundy, for his double-faced course with regard to the Bank of the United States. He quoted a letter written by Mr. Grundy in 1818, and concluded his speech as follows:—

"Mr. President, this letter was a secret one, addressed to the President in Philadelphia, intended for himself and his directors only: It directly impugns the motives, and speaks contemptuously of the character and standing of the whole General Assembly of the State.

It gives a list of names for directors of the branch, and concludes with a threat of revisiting ills upon the heads of those who may dare to attempt enforcing the State law.

This letter was written in 1818; it remained a secret in the hands, and for the guidance of a directory of a powerful money institution from the time of its receipt till 1838, without any one of those calumniated in it having any suspicion that among their acquaintances there would be found a man capable of thus stabbing their reputation in the dark. It was brought to light by the investigating committee, and from the time I have first seen it until now, I have never been able to think favorably of its author, or to have any confidence in him. And now, Mr. President, you are ready to ask, who was the author?

I tell you, said Mr. White, throwing down the book from which he had read the letter, it was none other than my honorable colleague.

The man who could thus treat me, might deceive me once, but he never will a second time, unless, perchance, he should hereafter do some act which comports with the character of an honorable man."

On Thursday last, in the Senate, Mr. Grundy rose and said, that, before the Senate should proceed to its ordinary business, he wished to consume a minute or two of its time on a subject in relation to which this was the first opportunity of speaking. Most of the speech of his colleague, which appeared in the Intelligencer of yesterday, he heard when it was delivered, and, so far, had immediately replied to it. But the concluding remarks of that speech he did not hear, and, thought informed of their import, he thought best to wait their publication before replying to them.

Mr. G. said he was not unmindful of what was due to himself and to the station which he occupied, and he would therefore briefly remark, that as to all the personal references which his colleague had heaped upon him, he would throw them off with disdain and scorn—a feeling which he was sorry to say was only reciprocated, though it will less ill-will on his part towards his colleague. Mr. G. further expressed his satisfaction that his colleague was not the judge to whom his standing, prosperity, and welfare were committed; if it had been so, he would have considered them as lost.

Judge White replied with remarkable spirit and effect to this late defence of Mr. Fetes Grundy. He hoped never to see the day when he would be obliged to take six weeks to prepare and consider an answer to any speech. He regretted sincerely to know that his colleague had grown so deaf as not to have heard the whole of his speech.

"But" asked the Judge, "what is the substance of this reply so long a coming? Does he controvert a single fact?—does he attack a single position?—does he meet a single argument of mine?—Take his reply now, and at the time my speech was delivered; and can you find in either a single fact alleged by me, denied or controverted? No sir: No discipline—no drilling can bring him to deny any thing I advance.

I will not take back a word, (continued Judge White,) nothing but the character of this place prevents me from saying more; and my colleague has permission to believe that I have spoken out of the Senate what I have spoken here.

Mr. Grundy rejoined with considerable heat, and was going into some controversial matters between himself and Judge White; when he was called to order by Mr. King, on the ground that there was no subject before the Senate, and that this Chamber was not a fit place for the settlement of disputes.

Mr. Grundy acquiesced: and resumed his seat.

Manners in Missouri.—A member elect of the lower chamber of the Legislature of this State, was last year persuaded by some wags of his neighborhood, that if he did not reach the State House at 10 o'clock on the day of Assembly, he could not be sworn, and would lose his seat. He immediately mounted, with hunting frock, rifle and bowie knife, and spurred till he got to the door of the State House, where he hitched his nag. A crowd were in the chamber in the lower house on the ground floor, walking about with their hats on and smoking cigars.—Those he passed, ran up stairs into the Senate chamber, set his rifle against the wall, and bawled out, "Strangers, whars the man that swors me in?" at the same time taking out his credentials. "Walk this way," said the clerk, who was at the moment igniting a real Principe, and he was sworn without inquiry. When the Teller came to count noses he found that there was one Senator too many present; the mistake was soon discovered, and the huntsman was informed that he did not belong there. "Fool *whol* with your corn bread!" he roared.—"You can't flunk this child, no how you can fix it. I'm elected to this here Legislatur, and I'll go again all banks and eternal improvements, and if there's any of you oratory gentlemen wants to get skinned, jest say the word, and I'll fight upon you like a nigger on a wood-chuck. My constituents sent me here, and if you want to floor this two legged animal, hop on, jest as soon as you like, for though I'm from the back country I'm a little smarter than any other quadruped you can turn out of this drove."—After this admirable harangue, he put his bowie knife between his teeth, and took up his rifle with "Come here, old Suke, stand by me!" at the same time presenting it to the chairman, who, however, had seen such people before. After some expostulation, the man was persuaded that he belonged to the lower chamber, upon which he sheathed his knife, flung his gun on his shoulder, and with a profound congee, remarked, "Gentlemen, I beg your pardon; but if I did'nt think that ar lower room was the groggery, may I be shot."

The tolls on the Pennsylvania State Improvements for the present year already amount to upwards of half a million of dollars. They are stated by the Harrisburg Chronicle to exceed the tolls on the New York Canals for the same period by $200,000.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

No. 5.—STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Editor: In my last essay, I explained the measure proposed by Mr. Byrd, and pursuing my subject, I proceed to set out in detail the other plans that were offered for disposing of the "Surplus Money."

The second project (which however was not proposed to the House of Commons) was to create a Bank, to be owned exclusively by the State. It was rejected by a majority of the Senate. I have heard of no complaints against this. Let it suffice for me to say, it is perfectly in the power of the people to have a Bank created out of these funds hereafter, if their experience of such institutions does not make the public eschew them. The action of the Assembly of 1836, has interposed no obstacle to it, for, as I will demonstrate hereafter as clear as light itself, that the funds have not been *spent* nor *given away*, nor otherwise *placed beyond the control of the people*. The people may wish it had been flung into the sea, if they do make a new bank of it, but it is still in their power to do with it as they please. And notwithstanding all that may have been said about giving away their money to Banks, Rail Roads, &c., it is still under the control of the people, for good or evil, as their servants shall manage it in future. The only proposition which was made for giving it away at all, was Mr. Byrd's bill, to give it, not to the people themselves, but to the *counties*—no, not to the counties even, but to the *Magistrates* of the *County Courts!* I have shewn the impolicy of that Bill.

It will be time enough to shew the impropriety of manufacturing a Bank out of these funds, when it shall be seriously proposed to do it. I believe that late events have made some warm advocates of such a measure last winter, rejoice in their defeat, and the discussion of it now, would be long and unprofitable.

The two houses being forced to dispose of this important question, pledged by their patriotism, and bound by their duty, to take whatever might seem to be the best plan of action, (I speak it with pride for our State,) they laid aside their political hostilities, forgot their party prejudices, and determined *one and all* to go whithersoever their obligations to the *State* would carry them. But to fix on that plan, and to ascertain the best one, the two Houses elected a joint Committee of 26 Members, to deliberate, confer together, and report some definite plan of procedure.—The public have seen their report. It was published in the papers in every section, and I do not repeat its reasonings, because those who have studied the subjects are familiar with them.

The plan of that Committee as reported to the House of Commons was as follows:

1st. To subscribe half a million of dollars to the Bank of the State of North Carolina, and thereby increase the capital of said Bank to two millions.

2d. To subscribe four hundred thousand dollars to the Bank of Cape Fear, and increase the capital of that Bank to one and a half million of dollars.

3d. To convert the residue of the "Surplus Money," when received, (to wit, about one million of dollars,) into an "Internal Improvement Fund," to be loaned out by the Board to corporations or individuals, upon satisfactory security, real or personal, the same being in North Carolina, as follows: A preference to be given in making loans, to joint stock companies, who are engaged in constructing any work for the means of internal transportation, but no company to be allowed to borrow more than one half the amount actually subscribed by solvent subscribers. All loans of 200,000 Dollars and more, to bear an interest of 4½ per cent. per year—all loans less than 200,000 and more than 100,000 dollars to bear an interest of 5 per cent. per year—all loans under 100,000 dollars to bear an interest of 6 per cent. a year. All borrowers to give their Bonds (and security either real or personal) bearing interest from date, and payable on demand, and the Board of Internal Improvement to collect any bond, whenever they suspect the solvency of the borrower, and report to the earliest legislature, when they direct collections, &c.

4. The principal and accumulated interest of the Bank Stocks to be added to the Fund for Common Schools, and to be re-invested in loans or otherwise, by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

5. The principal and interest collected from time to time, on Internal Improvement Fund, to be reloaned and accumulated by the Board of Internal Improvements, until the General Assembly shall otherwise order and direct.

The Bill proposed by the Committee of 26, for carrying into effect the 1st branch of this recommendation, in order to guard against an overplus of Bank Capital, authorized the "Bank of the State," in case the Stockholders should find that the whole capital could not be safely and profitably employed, hereafter to redeem it by buying in the Stock of individuals or of the State, or to receive said Stock in payment of debts *bona fide* due to the Bank at a price *not less* than the par value.

It further provided that the State should elect 4 Directors and no more—the private Stockholders 6 and no more. And at meetings of Stockholders the State to vote two-fifths of the whole vote present at the meeting and no more, and individual Stockholders three-fifths.

Payment to be made for said Stocks as follows: one-fourth at the time of subscribing, (1st of April.)—One-fourth 90 days thereafter.—Another fourth 6 months thereafter—and the remaining fourth 9 months thereafter. And in case the State chose to anticipate the days of such payments, the Bank to allow a discount at the rate of 6 per cent. a year.

For the causes already assigned, I have not gone at length into the reasons set forth in their report, more fully stated by their Chairman, in explaining it and enforcing its adoption. Should any wish to see the Report, it was printed in the Standard of 11th January, 1837, and all the other papers about that date. In fewer words, I have thus presented the recommendations of the "Committee of 26."

This report brought the *whole subject* before the House of Commons, and that body took it up for consideration on 9th January, 1837, and held it under discussion and investigation for more than a week.

On the 7th January, 1837, Mr. Edwards introduced before the *Senate*, a bill embodying (in substance) the same proposition that was reported to the Commons by the "Committee of 26." It passed the second reading in the Senate on the 10th of that month, and the same was passed by the *Senate* on the 16th January, 1837—Yeas 26, Nays 21. The sequel will show its fate in the Commons.

In the discussions which occurred in the House of Commons on the 10th January, (the House being in Committee of the Whole,) Mr. Haywood (the Speaker) was entitled to be on the floor, where he successfully opposed the report of the Committee of 26. It is due alike to him and to a correct history of these measures to state one leading point in his speech, and I will repeat it. After the Speaker had attacked the report in detail, and concluded his remarks on it, some member requested him to give way for a motion to adjourn, and he declined it, saying:—

"I have now presented to you, Mr. Chairman, all my objections to this report. I would cheerfully relieve your patience by giving way for an adjournment, but I feel anxious to economise our time. We have a great work to perform, and it is our duty to do it as quickly as it can be done well. Moreover, I feel a personal solicitude to say *all* I have to say on this question to the same hearers, and on the same day. I have shewn (he continued,) that the recommendations of the Committee of 26, ought not to be adopted. I have given my reasons, sincerely and frankly. If I stop here, my duty will not be half discharged, if it can be said to be performed at all.

"The Congress of the U. S. has ordered this money to be put into our hands—no one believes that we ought to refuse it, none dare vote to leave it in the Banks *idle*. He therefore, who is content to sit by and oppose every scheme that is proposed, and will not tax his mind to produce a *better*, is an "unprofitable servant." The people have a right to something more than negative votes from their representatives. It is proper. It is indispensible we shall do something; and if every member will state his objections to the plans of others, and fully do his duty by suggesting those of his own mind, we shall have the benefits of a general conference—we shall then get the aid of that interchange of thought for which we were sent to this body, and for which we have gone into a Committee of the Whole. I shall proceed therefore to state my views of what is the better plan. Having attacked the "Committee of 26," it is my duty to do this, but I shall not do it with a pre-determination to go for it without amendment, and not otherwise. No sir, we are bound to make some disposition of the subject, and I believe (said Mr. H.) we shall be better able to do it judiciously, if each member determines not to become wedded to his projects, not to be sectional in his prejudices, but to judge of other schemes justly, and be ready to see his own modified and altered as a majority shall determine. It involves no political principle. It affects no political party interests. I thank God it does neither. It is a pure question of expediency—WHAT IS BEST?" The Speaker then proceeded to give his opinion of the best plan of action. At the close of the debate, a general feeling favorable to his views was manifest with some exceptions. He opposed any increase of the Capital of either Bank—but the sentiment of the House was evidently in favor of enlarging the Capital of the Bank of Cape Fear.

The day succeeding this, Mr. Hoke (of Lincoln) introduced resolutions in accordance with the views presented by the Speaker, modified however in some particulars to correspond with the feelings of the House. These resolutions, (with amendments noticed hereafter,) were finally adopted; and in pursuance thereof, three or four Bills were prepared and passed into laws. Those laws are the *Acts of the Assembly on the subject of the Surplus Money.*

It has been one of my objects to prove that these measures were not "Whig" nor "Van Buren" party measures. In doing this, I beg pardon of the several gentlemen to whom I allude, by name, for that purpose. Mr. *Graham*, the Chairman of the "Committee of 26," (every body knows) is, and was no Van Buren man. This report was introduced into the Senate by Mr. *Edwards* and zealously advocated by him there, yet it is well known that Mr. Edwards is and was a conspicuous and distinguished advocate of Mr. Van Buren's election. The plans adopted by the House of Commons (in the face of a different result in the Senate,) were proposed and sustained by Mr. *Haywood* and Mr. *Hoke*, who it is just as certain were supporters of Mr. Van Buren. I might multiply proofs, but this, with what has already been exhibited, appears conclusive. Make what else we may of these acts, they were not *party measures*. They were *State measures*, North Carolina laws, acted on from principles of State policy. About them politicians honestly differed, notwithstanding their concurrence on national politics, and others honestly concurred although they differed in national politics.

It was desirable to compass within one essay, a comparison of the two plans, or rather to point out their difference, but it is impracticable without making this communication too long. May I ask the favor of the reader to preserve this, as an index to the next two.

MENTOR.

P. S.—I apologize to those of your readers who are familiar with the subject, for the very particular account I have seen fit to give of the propositions discussed, &c. I know that great errors prevail on the subject, and gross misrepresentations are circulated which may do mischief, and even at the hazard of being tedious, I have determined to state *all the facts*. Though they are dull to such as know them already, they are useful for defence, where truth is an available weapon. M.

The Tioga Pennsylvania Phenix, a Van Buren paper, speaking of the mad measures of the administration and the hopeless prospects of the party, says—"All is now unheeded. With a folly bordering on insanity, we are hurried to ruin, and ere long not a plank will be left to which the unfortunate shipwrecked Democrat can cling."

From the Wilmington Advertiser Extra, of June 20th, 1838—8 o'clock, A. M.

JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE FROM THOSE WRECKED IN THE PULASKI.

We are truly gratified to state that thirty of the Pulaski's passengers were picked up yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, 15 or 20 miles North of the New Inlet, by the schooner Henry Camerdon, on her passage from Philadelphia to Wilmington, and were landed at our wharf about 7 o'clock the same day. Their sufferings are more readily imagined than described. We have not time for further particulars now, but hope to despatch a second edition of this Extra by to-day's 1 o'clock mail. These unfortunate sufferers were immediately invited to the private residences of our gentlemen, where we feel assured every effort will be made to soothe their cares and to alleviate their sufferings. Vessels are now cruising along the coast, with the hope of rescuing others of these unfortunate beings from a watery grave.

We here annex the names of the thirty—
A. Lovejoy, Camden County, Georgia,
Maj. Heath, Baltimore,
Maj. Twiggs and son, Richmond County, Geo.,
Edward W. Innis, Philadelphia,
Mr. Greenwood, Augusta, Georgia,
Mr. O. Gregory, do.
Mrs. Noah Smith, do.
Miss Rebecca Lamar, do.
Charles Lamar, Savannah,
Robert Seabrook, Edisto Island, S. C.,
Masters T. & W. Whaley, [2] do. do.
Mr. Hutchinson, Savannah,
Mr. A. Hamilton, Augusta, Georgia,
Capt. Pearson, Baltimore,
Mr. Edings, Edisto Island, S. C.,
Mr. C. Ward, Savannah,
Chicken, 1st Engineer,
E. Joseph, New York,
C. W. Cliffion, Canton, Mississippi,
D. Walker and nephew Thomas Downing, Charleston,
Warren Freeman, Macon, Georgia,
Mr. Burns, New York,
John Cape, fireman, Baltimore,
Cornelius Lyons, fireman, Baltimore,
Patrick and Bill, deck hands,
Rhyna, a negro woman,
Adeline, belonging to Dr. Stewart.

P. S. We are happy to state the thirty have now been one night among us and are much refreshed by a comfortable night's rest—at least, all from whom we have heard, and it is sincerely hoped that they will soon be sufficiently recovered to return to their friends.

JUNE 20th, 1838—1 o'clock, P. M.

Further Particulars of the Loss of the Steamboat Pulaski, on the night of the 14th June.—We think it highly important to state, in the first place, that gentlemen of unquestionable character and judgment concur in saying, the fatal explosion was caused by gross negligence on the part of those who had the direction of the machinery. Solomon, a black waiter on board, who had once been a fireman, states—That a little after 11 o'clock, as he turned from the fireroom, he heard the 2d Engineer, who was on duty, turn the water-cock, and from the shrill whistle which ensued, he knew that the water had gotten too low, and that there was imminent danger. Mr. Couper, Mr. Lovejoy and others give it as their opinion, that the blow-cock had been negligently left open—that the boilers had been emptied—which alarmed the Engineer, and caused him in his fright to fill them suddenly with fresh water.—The boiler being heated to redness, this body of water was instantly converted into steam with an expansive force which the sides of the boilers were too feeble to resist. It is further *positively* stated that during the whole passage, within *twenty minutes* of the catastrophe, the steam guage-cock indicated from 27 to 29 inches of steam. The facts which immediately followed are given correctly by Mr. Hibbert, as published in our Extra of the 18th, until it reaches the statement of the sinking. This was not the case, but the boat parted into three pieces.

In the breaking up, the whole boat went under water, but upon the separation of the keel from the upper end of the boat, the bow and stern emerged again. Very shortly after the forward portion of the stern was depressed beneath the water, and the hinder portion elevated into the air; upon the highest portion of which were from 50 to 60 persons; more than two-thirds of whom were ladies and children. This continued within the view of those passengers upon the bow of the boat, (from whom this statement is made,) about one hour, when it entirely disappeared. The keel after its separation came to the surface bottom upwards, when it floated in immediate contact with the bow for a half hour, when it was seen no more. There was no one upon this fragment.

We will now proceed to speak of the bow and the fate of those whom it contained. Upon this portion of the wreck there were originally 18. All immediately proceeded to lighten their fragment, by throwing into the sea every thing not necessary to secure salvation, which gave it greater buoyancy. On Friday about 12 o'clock, while floating upon the ocean, two sails were seen one in a North Easterly and the other in a South Westerly direction, about 5 or 6 miles distant. On Saturday morning, early, a portion of the wreck was discovered, about 3 miles distant, with a small sail and a flag flying. This remnant made a successful attempt to reach those upon the bow, whom they joined about noon.—They were five males;—they attached themselves immediately to their fellow-sufferers upon the bow, whose number they swelled to 23, and abandoned their raft.

The 23 then proceeded to erect a jury-mast, upon which a square sail was hoisted—the wind continuing to blow from the S. E. (in which quarter it had been ever since the wreck,) they were blown towards land, which became visible about 4 o'clock P. M. At sunset quite a strip of land was seen, and trees discovered. The night was passed without any material change, and on Sunday morning upon the occasional lifting of fog, land was quite apparent, about three or four miles off, which they continued to approach until they got within a half mile. The wind which had been gradually coming round settled down to N. E. about 11 o'clock, and blew the wreck along the coast, about the same distance from land during the day. The wind gradually increased in violence, and the rain poured down during the whole of Sunday, until 5 o'clock, when it became calm and the rain ceased. On that night the wind came out from the N. W. On Monday it was clear and quite calm. At 12 that day the wind blew a light breeze from the S. W.

About 4 o'clock four vessels passed within three miles steering East.

On Tuesday morning about sunrise the Schr. Henry Camerdon, Capt. Davis, was seen about 5 miles off in an Easterly direction. She continued to near until within 3 miles, when the exhausted sufferers were discovered, she then immediately squared sails and bore down to the wreck, which she spoke about half past 8 o'clock A. M. She then passed by, and anchored within a short distance. Capt. Davis lowered his boats immediately and succeeded in transferring the whole of the sufferers to his vessel, where every proper comfort, at his command, was humanely furnished these unfortunate beings. Intelligence was given by these that they had seen another portion of the wreck during the whole of the preceding day, and early that morning. The Captain immediately bore down in the direction designated (easterly) and in about an hour came up to it; from this he had the gratification of rescuing Mrs. Noah Smith and Miss Rebecca Lamar, Chas. Lamar, two gentlemen and two negro women, in an exhausted and worn out condition. This work of humanity being finished, Capt. Davis bore away immediately for Wilmington, where he arrived about 7 o'clock on Tuesday, P. M. To attempt to describe the feelings of these 30 persons towards their preserver, Capt. Davis—the sympathy of the crowd assembled at the landing—or the mingled emotions of those companions in misery who had been separated, and here met again in safety, though in suffering—time does not allow, nor is human language adequate.

P. S. Since writing the above we have received the following additional intelligence:

13 more saved, among them Mr. Lamar. They reached shore near New River Inlet. Mr. Lamar and several others came ashore in a boat; the others on fragments of the wreck. Five are said to be near town, 12 miles. All are said to be likely to live. Two of these have just arrived.

Samuel Bryley, Talbot County, Md.
Owen Gallagher.

The only other names of this party known, are

Andrew Stevens,
G. B. Lamar,
G. Y. Davis,
R. S. Hubbard, New York,
H. Eldridge, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Bennett of Missouri,
Lieut. Thornton, U. S. A.
B. W. Fosdick, Boston,
Mr. Merritt, Mobile.

We can only add that 39 souls in all have escaped a watery grave, of whom 32 have already arrived in this community, all of whom it is hoped and believed will be again restored to their anxious friends.

WILMINGTON, 19th June, 1838.

Sir: The undersigned, passengers saved from the wreck of the Steam-boat Pulaski, beg leave for themselves and their companions in misfortune, to offer through you, to the inhabitants of the town of Wilmington, their grateful acknowledgment for the very prompt, liberal, and hospitable aid, which has been extended to them in every way that could contribute to supply their wants or alleviate their distress. The generous sympathy of this community for their misfortune, while it is an additional evidence of the liberal and benevolent character for which this town has been long distinguished, will be cherished by them through life as one of their most grateful recollections.

They avail themselves of this opportunity to express their thanks to the inhabitants of that part of the coast on which they landed, for the hospitable treatment and kind feeling they have every where experienced. And request that you will do them the favour to give publicity to this expression of their gratitude.

We have the honour to be, sir, most respectfully, your obliged servants,

J. H. COUPER, Georgia,
R. W. POOLER, Savannah, Ga.
JAS. B. TAPPEN, New York,
WM. ROBERTSON, Savannah,
W. C. N. SWIFT, New Bedford,
L. A. LEUCHTENBERG, Munich, Bavaria.

To DR. THOS. H. WRIGHT, Magistrate of Police of Wilmington.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WILMINGTON.

We, the committee, on the part of a number of the passengers of the Pulaski brought to this place, tender to the citizens of Wilmington, our heartfelt gratitude for the more than generous hospitality with which we have been received. It is not in words that we can express our feelings, but we pray to that God who has preserved us, to shower down his choicest blessings on the people who have received and nourished us.

We think proper to correct some errors made in a previous statement of this accident. The explosion took place at from 12 to 15 minutes past eleven on Thursday night, and in about 15 minutes thereafter the boat separated, the forward part of the boat sunk about 10 feet when the hull left her, and her upper deck rose to the surface—18 men remaining on it. A great many having been killed or drowned by the temporary sinking of the forward deck. At about half past twelve the promenade deck fell off, leaving the stern of the boat uncovered, which, without sinking drifted off, with many people on it, plainly visible to those on the forward deck. At this time (half past 12) the small boats left us, *not* remaining to pick up those in the water and place them on the wrecks. At half past twelve, Capt. Pearson came to the forward deck on a plank, having been thrown in the water by the explosion; when he reached us *no boat was in sight.* On Saturday, those on the forward deck picked up 5 persons on a small deck, and on Tuesday at 10, A. M., those on the forward deck, were, after suffering incredible hardships, picked up by Capt. Eli Davis, of the Schr. Camerdon, of Philadelphia, who not only aided us, but at the request of those on the forward deck, went in search of another wreck, and picked up six persons more. Of this gentleman, it is unnecessary to say much, or of Capt. Pearson—our feelings and their own speak sufficiently.

During the time the remains of the upper part of the forward deck was floating, Capt. Pearson was sanguine that if any boat reached the shore, we should have immediate relief, but unfortunately those arriving in the boat expressed themselves so confidently that the boat was sunk—that all was lost—that no inducement appeared, worthy of consideration, to send boats to look for us. As soon however, as we arrived, and a hope appeared of saving any one, the most energetic measures were at once taken, and we hope that more will be found and rescued.

OSSIAN GREGORY,
C. W. CLIFFTON,
W. FREEMAN,
A. LOVEJOY,
GEORGE L. TWIGGS,
JOHN PEARSON,
B. L. GREENWOOD,
} *Committee.*

WILMINGTON, JUNE 21st, 1838.

The Steam Boat North Carolina went on Wednesday to sea, in search of those wrecked in the PULASKI. Upon arriving at the New Inlet she ascertained that one or more pilot boats had already gone upon the same mission. When off the Frying Pan shoals discovered a brig and schooner standing in; ran down to them, and ascertained the brig to be the Hibernia, Capt. *Saunders*, from Gloucester Mass. Capt. Saunders informed us that he had passed that morning two parts of the wreck of a Steamboat, one of which he recognised to be the stern—that he passed sufficiently near to see distinctly that no person was on them.

The Captain of the schooner states that she passed several parts of the wreck, but saw no person on any of them.

From these facts it is hoped the sufferers were removed from the wreck by some steamboat or vessel, as several had passed in the direction the wreck had drifted a day or two previous.

Pilot boats are still at sea, and it is expected they fell in with the parts of the wreck about 9 or 10 o'clock this morning.

Persons who went on the search in the North Carolina.

JAMES CASSIDY,
G. R. FRENCH,
T. W. BROWN,
R. SIMPSON.

Perhaps the question may be asked abroad, Why coasting vessels and steamboats were not sent out, immediately upon the news of the loss of the Pulaski, with the hope of rescuing others of the passengers and crew? The answer is simple and satisfactory, and we feel that we, as the organ of the town of Wilmington, are morally bound to state,—That the universal impression made here by the statements of the 1st mate, Mr. Hibbert, (who reached Wilmington 82 hours after the occurrence,) was, that there was no hope that any others were still surviving.—Indeed it was highly improbable that tempest-tost and worn out beings could live, upon fragments of a wreck, through the violent gale of Sunday.—*Advertiser.*

The Wreck of the Pulaski.—The schr. *Active*, which arrived here yesterday reports that on the 19th inst. nearly 5 days after the catastrophe, she passed a part of the wreck of the ill fated *Pulaski*—apparently the after cabin—that she sailed near enough to be satisfied there was no living being clinging to the fragment. Indeed the great length of time that had intervened, rendered it hopeless that any one of the unfortunates could still linger on so precarious a foothold.

The schr. *Nancy Treat*, Capt. York, arrived from Portland, reports that on the 20th inst., at 6 o'clock, A. M., 32 miles N. E of Frying Pan Shoals, fell in with the wreck of the steamer *Pulaski*, luffed too, close alongside, and saw no person clinging to any part of the wreck; she lay with her starboard partly out of water. Saved nothing from the wreck.

Several North Carolina coasters arrived yesterday, report that they saw nothing but fragments of the wreck floating about.

Charleston Mercury.

BUFFALO, Sunday, June 17, 5 P. M.

BURNING OF THE WASHINGTON.

We have received the following account from one of the passengers, the Rev. Mr. Judd, of Garrettsville, Ohio, the accuracy of which may be relied upon.

Several of the circumstances were peculiarly unfortunate. It is thought the boat might have been run on shore, had the engine not been stopped. This was done to pick up the boat, which, by some accident swamped in launching. The engine could not be started, and by this time the steering ropes had been burnt off.

The Washington left Cleaveland, on her down passage from Detroit, on June 11th, at 8 A. M. She proceeded on her way safely, until Saturday, 2 o'clock, A. M. when she had arrived in the vicinity of Silver Creek, about 32 miles from Buffalo.

The boat was now discovered to be on fire, which proceeded from beneath the boilers. The passengers were alarmed, and aroused from their slumbers. Such a scene of confusion and distress ensued as those only of my readers can imagine who have been in similar circumstances.

Despair did not, however, completely possess the mass until it became evident that the progress of the flames could not be arrested. From that moment the scene beggars all description. Suffice it to say, that numbers precipitated themselves from the burning mass into the water; some of them with a shriek of despair, and others silently, sunk beneath the waves; others, momentarily more fortunate, swam a short distance and drowned; others still, on pieces of boards and wood, arrived on the beach—yet some even of these sank into a watery grave.

The small boat had by this time put off, loaded with about 25 souls, for the shore. These arrived safe, picking up one or two by the way. The writer of this article was one of the number. Other small boats came to our assistance, which, together with the Washington's boat, saved perhaps a majority of the persons on board.

It is supposed that forty perished. It is impossible to compute the precise number. Many remained on the boat until it was wrapped in one sheet of flame. Of these there is reason to believe that numbers perished in the conflagration; while others, half burned, precipitated themselves into the watery element; thus suffering the double agony of death, by fire and water.

The utmost exertion was used to run her on shore, until it became necessary to stop the engine in order to let down the small boat, which having been done, the fire had progressed so far as to render it impossible again to start the machinery.

I will give a few particulars of the losses of the passengers.

Mr. Shudds is the only survivor of his family, consisting of seven. A lady passenger lost three children, a sister and a mother. Mr. Michael Parker lost his wife and parents, sister and her child.

It is proper to say, that while the *writer alone* is responsible for the foregoing statements, all the survivors to whom the paper has been submitted concur in the parts set forth.

R. J. JUDD, of Garrettsville, O.

Many were the heart rending scenes that occurred in this terrible catastrophe. An English family, consisting of a man, his wife and two children, came on board the boat at Toledo. While the fire was raging, the man worked by the side of our informant till they could stay on board no longer. Then he and his wife threw their children overboard and jumped in after them. The father and two children were drowned—the mother was saved.

Several passengers went into convulsions with terror, on the deck, at the outset, and perished in the flames.

A newly married couple, supposed to have embarked at Erie, jumped overboard in each other's arms and sunk together.

The steamboat Tomachichi, arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst. with 250 Seminoles and 30 negroes. Whilst off the Balize, on the morning of the 11th inst. she burst one of her larboard boilers, by which accident five men were scalded—the first engineer and a deck hand, severely.

Morgan Neville, Esq. one of the best men of the West, has been turned out of the office of U. S. Receiver of public money in Cincinnati, and Mr. J. C. Avery appointed. Mr. Neville was honest and competent, and reflected honor on his city—but did not approve of the Sub-Treasury bill. Mr. Avery refused to accept of an appointment made at such an expense to the people.

NEW YORK, June
FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM
ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WEST
NEWS FROM EUROPE IN FOU
DAYS!

The Great Western arrived at
tine about 3 o'clock, A. M. yesterd
day) morning, having sailed from
the 4th instant. By her we learn
Sirius reached Falmouth, from New
May 18th, after a passage of 18 days
The Great Western arrived out in
We have letters from the Secretar
British and American Steam Navi
Company, of 1st June, in which he
that the Sirius was to leave Cork on
May, under the command of Capt.
one of the oldest steam commanders
don. The steam ship British Qu
longing to the British and America
Navigation Company, of Lond
launched on 24th May, the birth
Queen Victoria. This ship is now
crowds of persons—it is estimated
Sunday previous there were over
persons to see her. She is the ad
of all who see her, especially Ameri
The Br. & Am. Steam Navigation
ny, of London, have contracted for
steam ship, to be called the Presid
engines of which are to be built by
brated firm of Fawcett & Co. of L
and were receiving contracts for
sels of greater size and capacity
British Queen—two intended for
don trade and two for the Liverpo
for the Liverpool line are intended
1500 to 2000 bales of cotton.

The Liverpool people are preparing
vail themselves of this new order of
with their accustomed spirit. Sir
bin's steamer, the Liverpool, is expe
be ready by the 1st of October; and
mean time, some of the vessels of
lin and St George's Companies are
chartered and despatched across the
tic.

*Liverpool and New York Steam Co
pany.*—The successful result of
of the Sirius and the Great Weste
immediately to the formation of a
in this town for the purpose of
lines of Steam ships between Liver
New York. Amongst the direct
veral of the first merchants and
business in the town.—*Mercury.*

The West India Apprenticeship
—May 22d, in the Commons,
Sir E. Wilmot, to the effect that
dient to put an immediate end
prenticeship system in the West In
carried by a majority of 96 to 93.
sult was unexpected on all hands
John Russell immediately declared
Majesty's Ministers would oppose
carrying into effect the spirit of
tion. The result, however, was
with great cheering.

The triumph of the abolitionists,
er, was of short duration. On
Ministers succeeded in inducing the
of Commons virtually to rescind Sir E.
mot's resolution, by a majority of
numbers being

For Sir G. Grey's resolutions,
For Sir E. Wilmot's amendment,

COMPLIMENT TO AMERICAN MECHA

The Chancellor of the Exchequer
course of his speech on the Budget,
reference to some remarks of Mr.
substance, that the policy of Gener
son had set afloat the gold and silv
world, and embarrassed all commerc
tions by it, said:—

He did not deny the effect of the
President Jackson, but he was bound
bute, which he thought justly due, to
people and merchants. On a former
had said that they were the depositaries
lic credit and character of their country.
ca had not made every possible effort
its debt towards England, it would
among the nations of the earth, and
its elements of greatness. In saying
forts of America had been great, and
actor of American merchants had
and strengthened by the efforts they
was saying no more than would be
parliament and the country.

Sir J. R. Reid congratulated the
the Exchequer on the justice he had
Americans. He (Sir J. R. Reid) could
himself to say that they had raised
a rate as from 10 20, to 30 per cent,
pose of paying their debts.

DEATH OF TALLEYRAND.

Prince Talleyrand breathed his
evening of the 17th May. He had
his carriage on the previous Sunday,
sore produced an anthrax, or gangrene
was thus carried off in his 84th year.
some time written and addressed to
retraction of his conduct at the famous
of the Federation, where he forgot
ordination, and condescended to bless
cratic, and some what heathen ceremony.
ceived absolution, extreme unction, and
the peace of the Catholic Church; although
Archbishop of Paris, to whom the Prince
a copy of his letter to the Pope, kept
his bedside. King Louis Philippe,
visited the death bed of the veteran
whose respect for etiquette and courtesy
manifest even in his dying moments.
on presenting to the King all who happened
with him, and had not undergone that
and he acknowledged the King's visit as
act of warm and private friendship,
great honor done to his house." Madame
laide, sister of the King, also visited
Messrs. Thiers and Mole also attended
moments.—*Morning Chronicle.*

In an article on this subject, the Courier
cais says: "He quitted life with a calmness
could not have been excelled by the
science. In death he preserved all
impossibility) of his life. He went
world like a true courtier, by using
words to his King, and like a true diplomatist
negociating with the Pope, with whom
secrated bishop, a married priest, and
nicated Catholic, he had many accounts to

ARRIVAL OF THE SIRIUS.

The Sirius, steam ship from Cork
1st, arrived last night in the harbor,
7 o'clock, and run alongside of the
which is the Tobacco Warehouse,
Great Western, at the foot of
street. Thus, once more we have
satisfactory evidence of the practica
and regularity of steam navigation.
N. Y. Express.

Steam Navigation across the Ocean.
The successful passage of the
Ocean by the steamers Great Western
Sirius is justly regarded as opening a
era in the history of the communication
tween this country and Europe, as
with other parts of the world. The
ment is completely successful, and
can no longer be any doubt, that
navigation for the transportation of
gers is destined, at an early day, to

...e system of packet ships which had ...ried to such high perfection. There ...ever, yet converts to be made to ... system. We meet, occasionally, ...entlemen, who, whilst they admire ...onderful performances of the steam ...are yet inclined to fear that some ...ul and appalling accident will be the ... of an innovation so daring. We ... that we have not been ourselves ... without apprehensions of the same ...but we have, at length, given them to ...ials. It was our good fortune, only ..., to meet with one of the gentlemen ...ade the passage across the Atlantic ...k in the Great Western. He is an ... of the U. S. Navy, an accomplished ... a man of science, who has visited ... every part of the world, and braved ...gers of the sea in every description ...el. He assures us, that it is his de... opinion, that the steam ship Great ...n is, in every kind of weather, calm ..., the safest vessel in which a man ...counter the perils of the ocean. The ...e of a gentleman of so much expe... and science is worth volumes of ...ction.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

...ers of the *Postmaster General.*—Let... is to be charged on all hand... printed or written; prices current, ...ot unsealed; proposals for new publi... circulars, lottery bills and adver..., blank forms, deeds, law process, ...s of insurance, and manuscript copy ...plication. Also, letter postage on all ... that are closely enveloped and ... that what they contain cannot be ...

...e Pirate of the Lakes."—The Oswe...atchman says, of Bill Johnston, that af...claring war against Great Britain, he ...that that portion of his band, who af... destruction of the Peel made their ...into this State, acted contrary to his ...and he offers a reward of $100 for ...delivery into his custody. Johnston, ...e is now about 60 years of age, and ...im a remarkable degree, all the vigor, ...ss and desperate daring, for which he ...much distinguished during the last ...ween this country and Great Britain. ...same paper also notices another dis... transaction that took place in Buf...—We are mortified to say that Major ... British officer commanding op... Black Rock, while on a visit to our ...esterday afternoon, was insulted and ...ated by a parcel of worthless fellows, ...stituted themselves champions of the ...ast HONOR!

...Court of General Sessions, now sit... have called a Special Grand Jury, on ... of the District Attorney, for the ...vestigation of the outrage.

...Toronto Patriot of Tuesday, says:—...ther Division of the Pirates is at work ...ke Erie, where a schooner laden with ...andise belonging to Mr. Chrysler of ..., has been captured. A despatch ...ving this new outrage, arrived in the ...st night, but nothing more than the ...t has transpired."

...steamboats with troops on board are ...g among the islands for the plun...

...Globe announces that Gen. Macomb ...n ordered to take charge of the force ...together to suppress the marauding ...on the Canada frontier.

FROM FLORIDA.

...e arrival yesterday of the steamer ...ton, Capt. Hubbard, we learn, says ...annah *Georgian* of the 20th inst., ...Indians have burnt two bridges on ...thlacoochee, and also Fort Dade, ...ed by our troops. Gen. Taylor is ...d with fifteen companies to proceed ...the peninsula in the hope of encoun...them.—*Charleston Mercury.*

...*Andrew Jackson.*—"My feeble ef...better the currency have not been ...I leave this people free, prosperous ...ppy."—*Jackson's Farewell Address.*

...*Van Buren.*—"The U. S. is in im...danger of being rendered unable to ...e with good faith and promptitude, ...ous pecuniary obligations of the Go...t.

...*Buren's Message of the 10th ult.*

...Ewing of Indiana, another member ...ress, has been following in the foot... of Mr. J. M. Mason and Mr. Bell, ...der his own hand, has charged a wil... upon the Globe.

...predict that Mr. Van Buren will ...Blair off in less than six months. ...Gen. Jackson sets out for "the de... Arabia" or not.

Richmond Whig.

...*Snyder of Illinois.*—From all we ..., the office of Charge d'Affaires to ...which has been filled with another, ...one sought by Mr. Snyder. His ...intment was great at not getting it, ...DINNER reconciled all differences ...lled all doubts in his mind. A po... is a dinner to a hungry man!

Balt. Chron.

...*Randolph.*—This individual, who was ...so notorious by *pulling President ...'s nose*, a few years ago, and against ...ocess has been issued and re-issued ...assault, though never served, has ...ly sought a trial for the offence. ...aware that the deputy marshal, at ...ton, had a writ for his arrest, and ...over to the District from Virginia, ...ded the officer to serve it, which was ...He was then bailed, being held in ...of five hundred dollars. The trial ...place next October. Mr. Randolph ...ired that General Jackson shall be ...ed to attend as a witness. Of course, ...neral won't come. All the Court ...in the case, is to fine Mr. Randolph ...assault.—*Journal of Commerce.*

...e State Convention was recently ...Dover, Delaware, upwards of 200 ...s were present. Henry Clay was ...ed for the Presidency, and the Hon. ...Milligan was unanimously nomina... re-election to Congress. Delegates ...ppointed to attend the Harrisburgh ...tion in 1839.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 27, 1838.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1838.

Dear Sir: The Resolution offered in the House yesterday, proposing the second Monday of July for the adjournment of the present Session—the consideration of which was postponed to Friday next—was this morning reconsidered and adopted. The belief is that the Senate will concur with the House in fixing that day to terminate the Session.

The Sub-Treasury Bill is now under discussion in the House in Committee of the Whole, and has been for four or five days, and though the period for the adjournment is so near at hand, it is believed it will not be disposed of before the last of next week.

Great efforts have been made to enlist the support of some members who have heretofore voted against this measure, and it has been suspected and charged that appointments to office are to be the reward;—of this, however, I can say nothing, because I know nothing. But that some few votes will be given for the bill which had heretofore gone against it, is now believed to be certain; and if any such should shortly thereafter accept federal appointments, it will go to strengthen such suspicions against the appointees.

The final vote on this bill will probably be a close one, if we have a full House, but I still feel the utmost confidence that the bill cannot pass. Among the friends of the measure a division exists as to the details of the bill. Some will not vote for it with the specie section, and others will not support it without that provision, but both divisions will probably unite in voting against the now pending amendment to strike out the enacting clause, with a hope of so amending the bill as to suit them. The failure, therefore, of the amendment (if it should fail) cannot be regarded as promising success to the bill, as a scuffle would then ensue to shape the bill to suit its hard money and paper money friends.

The Greensborough Convention.—We are glad to hear, that Gov. Dudley, in accordance with an invitation to that effect, will attend the Convention, if not detained too long by the Commencement at the University, of which there is not much reason for apprehension.

The Carolina Patriot, published at Greensborough, contains a notice of a County Meeting, to be held on the 30th inst. in that town, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Convention.

Meetings have also been called at Salisbury and at Raleigh; and at Pittsborough, we rejoice to find, a meeting has already been held, and a most respectable Delegation appointed, as will appear from the following paragraph:—

We received as our paper was going to Press, but too late for insertion this week, the Proceedings of a meeting held at Pittsborough, to appoint Delegates to the Greensborough Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed, viz: Hon. John D. Toomer, Messrs. Peter Evans, Charles J. Williams, Jona. Haralson, J. H. Haughton, H. A. London, M. Q. Waddell, Robert Marsh, J. S. Guthrie, J. J. Horne, Joseph Ramsay, Wm. P. Taylor and A. H. Dismukes.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Port of Wilmington.—As every fact in relation to the commercial facilities of this port is important, and may be especially so to the meeting to be held at Greensborough on Wednesday next, we take this occasion to state, that such are the facilities for shipments during the business season of the year, that it not unfrequently happens, that produce is on board a vessel at that place from 12 to 24 hours after it leaves this place. An instance occurred last week, of a valuable lot of Cotton yarns, which left here on the afternoon of the 19th, and on the afternoon of the 20th, it was on its way to New York, having been re-shipped from the boat, and the vessel cleared and sailed, within about 24 hours.

We understand that about one-third of the Cotton brought to this market the late season, was shipped direct to Europe.

The Pulaski.—We insert, from the Wilmington Advertiser, every thing additional relating to the melancholy fate of this boat. It will be seen that 59 persons in all have been saved, and a hope was entertained that the 50 or 60, chiefly ladies and children, who were on the stern of the boat, had been taken off by some passing vessel. But this hope is not only diminished by the lapse of time, but is almost entirely dissipated by the statements of the survivors, that they saw that part of the wreck go down, and re-appear with no one remaining on it. It has since been passed, as well as many other parts of the wreck, by several vessels, but no one found on them.

There appears to be no doubt that the explosion was the result of gross negligence, and criminal indifference to the security of life and property. It is stated in the Charleston papers, that, although the racing between the Pulaski and Georgia had been put a stop to, by starting the boats on different days, yet a bet of $5,000 was pending as to which would perform the trip in the shortest time! It is a little remarkable, that only a few days before the occurrence, a gentleman lecturing in Charleston on the subject of steam, predicted that it would soon happen. And not less so, that a gentleman of this town, then in Charleston, visited the boat a few days before she set out on her last trip, and was so convinced of the danger, that he wrote to his friend here, bidding him look out for the tidings of a disaster.

We regret to state, that there are yet no tidings of Judge John A. Cameron. He has doubtless been cut off, in the prime of life, from an honorable career of usefulness, deeply regretted by many, very many, closely connected to him by the ties of friendship and consanguinity.

In addition to the particulars from the Advertiser, we learn by letter, that seven persons died on one of the pieces of the wreck the day before it was fallen in with by the H. Camerdon, among them the Rev. Mr. Woart of the Episcopal Church, and Lady. And that, to such extremities had the survivors been reduced, that the day of their deliverance had been fixed on as the fatal day to select by lot a victim to appease the cravings of hunger!

The particulars of another deplorable steam-boat accident will also be found in this paper, involving the loss of about 40 lives.

One would suppose that the fate of the Pulaski, in connection with that of the Home, would put an end to that kind of conveyance for travellers; but to our astonishment we find that the Steam packet Neptune sailed from Charleston for New York a day or two after the receipt of the news in Charleston, with *one hundred and two* passengers, a majority of whom, probably, were Ladies and children!

Our Jail again broken.—On Sunday night last, two of the prisoners in the Jail of this County made their escape, by sawing the Iron bars of the window of the room in which they were confined. [See advertisement.] It really appears to us that it is high time the county had a better Jail, as any prisoner who has energy enough to make the trial, and a single friend outside to furnish the tools, can make his escape from this one at will.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, respectfully announce to the public the following

ORDER OF THE DAY.

A Federal Salute at sun-rise will be the signal for hoisting the National Flag on the Town House.

At 9 o'clock a Procession will be formed on Rowan Street, under the direction of Gen. Henry W. Ayer, Marshal of the Day, and proceed from thence through Green and Person Streets, to the Presbyterian Church, where the Declaration of Independence will be read by John W. Wright, Esq., and an Oration delivered by the Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton.

ORDER OF PROCESSION:

Cumberland Troop.
Fayetteville Independent Company.
Clergy.
Orator and Reader.
Committee of Arrangements.
Patriots of the Revolution.
Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States.
Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society.
Architects and Mechanics of the United States' Arsenal.
Strangers.
High Sheriff of the County and Clerks of the Courts.
Magistrates.
Police of the Town.
Teachers and Students of the Academies.
Citizens.

At 1 o'clock a National Salute of 26 guns will be fired at Liberty Point.

A gun at sun-set will be the signal for lowering the National Flag.

N. B. No person will be admitted into the Church (except ladies) until the Procession arrives.

N. B. Servants with small children will not be admitted.

The Sub-Treasury.—As the public naturally feel great anxiety on the subject of the probable fate of this bill, we can best answer numerous inquiries in this way, by stating, that all our information from Washington concurs to produce the conviction that it will *not* pass. Our Washington correspondent kindly furnished us, by yesterday's mail, with a list of the members, marked as it is believed they will vote, and the result is 118 for the bill, 120 against it; 4 members not counted, viz: the Speaker, Mr. Ripley, confined at home by sickness, Mr. Smith of Maine, gone to Europe, and Mr. Lawler, dead.

Among those for the bill, Mr. Sawyer of this State, is we are sorry to see included; and there is said to be no doubt that he will vote for it. This is owing to his fondness for Mr. Calhoun. We suppose it will be fatal to his popularity in his own district.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday last, says,—

"It is a subject of much regret that under such circumstances, the discussion of the sub-Treasury bill should have been pertinaciously pressed upon the House of Representatives, to the consumption of time which might well have been employed in maturing measures of public utility, to the principle of which there is little or no objection. It could not be expected, by the friends of the measure, that a bill like this, intended to bring directly within the veto power of the Executive all the interests of commerce and exchange not yet annihilated—the entering wedge to a scheme of perpetual party domination—would be permitted to be driven through the House of Representatives without a sturdy resistance, to be conquered, if conquered at all, after a long and exhausting conflict. It would be real barbarity to attempt to *force* such a bill through the House at this late hour of the session, if a majority was ascertained to be in favor of it. But now, when no one expects the bill to receive the sanction of a majority, when, in fact, it is losing instead of gaining friends every day, we do not see what the Administration has to gain by persisting in it."

CONGRESS.—It will be seen from the letter of our Washington Correspondent, that the Sub-Treasury bill is under debate, and that the probability is that Congress will adjourn on the 9th proximo.

The bill was called up on Tuesday, by Mr. Cambreleng, who made the first speech in its favor. Mr. Pickens, of S. C. followed on the same side; Mr. Garland, of Va., who moved to strike out the enacting clause, against it; Mr. Dromgoole, of Va. in its favor; Mr. Prentiss, of Miss. against it; Mr. Hunter, of Va. in favor.

The proceedings in other respects are not interesting.

An amendment has been adopted to the Post office bill, in the House, repealing the law authorizing the Express mail; but whether the bill will finally pass, is doubtful.

Candidates for the State Legislature.

The Whigs of Craven have brought out a full Ticket, and seem animated by a most determined spirit. Col. Samuel S. Biddle for the Senate; Wm. B. Wadsworth and Samuel Hyman for the Commons. If they will carry Craven, there need be no fears about the rest of the State.

James T. Morehead, Esq. (Whig) is a candidate for re-election to the State Senate from Guilford county.

Stokes—Senate, Col. M. R. Moore, [Whig] and G. F. Wilson, [V. B.] Commons, C. H. Matthews, M. Covington, Sam'l Bolyjack, [Whigs,] and Dr. B. F. Folger, [V. B.]

Mecklenburg—Senate, Dr. Fox. Commons, J. M. Hutchinson and G. W. Caldwell—all Vans.

Warren—Senate, Weldon N. Edwards. Commons, Gen. Hawkins, William Eaton, Samuel A. Williams and Thomas Christmas—all Vans.

Franklin—Senate, J. D. Hawkins and Cooper Gupton. Commons, Maj. Howerton, Jas. Davis, Geo. Davis, Joseph Bridges, *Wm. F.* Williams, (Vans) and Alfred Lancaster, (Whig.)

Surry—Meshack Franklin, [Whig] and Wm. Dobson, [V. B.] are candidates for the Senate, and N. Boyden, R. C. Puryear, Dr. M. Oglesbie, [Whigs] Jas. Calloway and P. B. Roberts, [V. B.] for the Commons.

[From this County, [Surry] represented in the last Legislature by a full Van Buren Delegation, we have the most encouraging accounts. It is said to be absolutely certain, that there will be a change in the Delegation favorable to the Whig cause.]

Chowan—For the Commons, T. G. Haughton, Esq. [Whig] no opposition.

Gates—For the Commons, Col. Jesse Wiggins, [Whig] and Whitmell Stallings, Esq. [V. B.]

Gates and Chowan—In this Senatorial District, Dr. Rufus K. Speed, [Whig] is a candidate.

Bertie—In this County, the only candidates out are W. W. Cherry, [Whig] for the Senate, and John F. Lee, [V. B.] for the Commons.

Rockingham—In the Senate, David S. Reid, [V. B.] and Thomas S. Galloway, [Whig.] In the Commons, Robert Martin, [Whig] B. W. Braswell and Richard P. Cardwell, [Vans.]—*Register.*

Another sign.—The Administration Candidate for the Commons, in Carteret County, has withdrawn from the contest, and left a clear field for his Whig competitor; and we learn that it is doubtful whether any serious opposition will be offered to the Whig candidate for the Senate.

Newbern Spectator.

The Cherokees.—At the last accounts, Gen. Scott had collected 4200 of these Indians, for removal, being nearly all the Georgia branch of the tribe. The Tennessee Indians were voluntarily coming in; and it was supposed that there would be no difficulty with the North Carolina or Alabama portions of the tribe.

At the Commencement of Randolph Macon College, on the 20th inst., the following gentlemen were graduated:

John T. Brame, Newbern, 1st. Valedictory.	
E. H. Myers, Tallahassee, Florida,	2
James R. Thomas, Mount Zion, Georgia,	3
Ezekiel A. Blanch, Brunswick, Va.	4
John W. Leak, Richmond, N. C.	5
Francis A. Connor, Cokesbury, S. C.	6
Jas. W. Wightman, Charleston, S. C.	7
James M. Fitts, Warren, N. C.	8
Thos. J. Roger, Mississippi,	9
George F. Eppes, Newberry, S. C.	9
Baxter Clegg, Chatham, N. C.	10
Christopher D. Hill, Duplin, N. C.	11
John A. Orgino, Brunswick, Va.	12
Jas. R. Washington, Wayne, N. C.	13
Thomas B. Russell, Savannah, Georgia,	13
Henry E. Lockett, Mecklenburg, Va.	14

Gov. Tyler, of Virginia, addressed the members of the Faculty and Students.

The largest cargo ever shipped from North Carolina, was lately cleared out at Beaufort, by Messrs. J. & T. P. Burgwynn, on board the ship Napoleon, Capt. D. W. Sherry, bound for Liverpool. It consisted of 1907 bales of cotton and 900 barrels of Turpentine.

Extract of a letter from Capt. D. W. Sherry, of the ship Napoleon, to her consignees, Messrs. J. & T. P. Burgwyn.

"As regards the Bar of Beaufort, I have to say that I crossed it, in coming in, at high water, and had no less than 23 feet—I subsequently sounded at low water on the Bar, and found eighteen feet, and there is certainly no better harbor on the coast for vessels to lie in."

The Napoleon went safe over the Bar, drawing seventeen feet.

Newbern Spectator.

Internal Improvement Convention.—A Convention of the friends of Internal Improvement has been called to be held in Greensborough on the 4th of July. The call has been made, so far as we know, without much concert among the friends of the cause, and we are not informed of the particular object in view, if there be any. Nevertheless, the people of Rowan ought not to be backward in responding to the call; they should meet it with promptness; if for no other reason, we ought to do this through respect to the people of Wilmington and Fayetteville, who have taken up the subject with more than common spirit. Although there may be nothing very specific to come before the Convention, yet it may have the effect of again starting into life the slumbering feelings of the people of the Western Counties. We have been dead on the subject for nearly two years; it is time that we should awake, and begin to act, if we intend to act at all. If the friends of the scheme of a rail road from Fayetteville to the West do not act effectually on this subject before the meeting of the next Legislature, the State will be absolved from its obligation to subscribe two-fifths of the stock; and it should be recollected that there may be some difficulty in getting another act passed. Let the people then arouse themselves on this subject, and determine what they will do—whether to move forward in the work of improvement, or sink down again into profound slumber.—*Salisbury Carolinian.*

The nomination of James K. Paulding, to be Secretary of the Navy, *vice* M. Dickerson, resigned, was confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday.

On the same day, also, was confirmed the nomination of John R. Livingston, to be navy agent for the port of New York, *vice* J. K. Paulding.—*National Intelligencer.*

An Army of Pensioners.—From a document communicated (among others) to the House of Representatives yesterday, it appears that the number of pensioners on the rolls of the several pension agencies of the United States at this time is as follows:

Invalid Pensioners	4,121
Under act of 18th March, 1818	8,930
Under act of 15th May, 1828	692
Under act of 7th June, 1832	25,783
Under act of 4th July, 1836	1,932
Total number of pensioners	41,458

Pennsylvania.—The election for Governor of Pennsylvania, which takes place next October, will be warmly contested and probably the largest vote taken ever polled in the State. We like this—when all the legal voters come out we feel assured of victory, and we generally obtain it. If the two hundred thousand freemen of the State enter into the contest and cast their votes for Governor, it will give interest to the election but will render the result any thing but doubtful. Gov. Ritner's majority will then range rather above than below ten thousand, and the Whigs will carry a majority of the Congressmen and secure each branch of the Legislature.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The Commercial Convention of Virginia adjourned on Saturday. They adopted resolutions in favor of increasing the banking capital of the State, and a vigorous prosecution of the works of internal improvement. They also recommend that another Convention be held in Norfolk on the second Wednesday of November next.

POSTSCRIPT.

JOYFUL NEWS!

We stop the press to give the following intelligence of the

Defeat of the Sub-Treasury Bill!

that darling measure of the Administration, by a most decisive majority.

The slip is by Express Mail.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer, Extra, June 26.

We learn from a source to be relied on, that the vote on the Sub-Treasury Bill was taken last night, and the result is as follows: For the bill 111, against it 125.

So the bill is LOST!

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the morning of the 19th inst. in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZA H. HOLMES, consort of Owen Holmes, Esq. and daughter of the late Col. Samuel Ashe.

In the enjoyment of every blessing, this amiable and interesting lady was snatched from life—from a partner who adored her; and from lovely children, too young to be sensible of the misfortune, that has fallen on their tender infancy.

Mrs. H. did not attract attention, from mere symmetry of features, or proportion of form. Hers was a more impressive beauty—an expression of moral feeling; which animated her countenance, and shone in the friendly communion of sentiment. She manifested, as it were unconsciously, her virtues in her looks; her frank, and candid, and sincere disposition; her generous heart; her fervent affection for relatives; her commiseration for the erring; and her compassion for the unfortunate. Attached to her family and kindred and friends, she yet was entirely free from clannish prejudices, and exclusive sympathies. Mild and unassuming in her manners, she nevertheless possessed a strength of principle and a decision of character, which prevented her from lending herself to the proscribing influence of others. She was polite and affable to all. Indeed, she had too much goodness in her nature, to wound by coldness and distance, the feelings even of those she could not entirely approve.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

At Flat Rock, Buncombe county, on the 4th instant, CHARLES CLARENCE, infant son of the Rev. T. S. W. Mott, Rector of the Church of St. John in the Wilderness.

Departed this, for another and a better world, in Granville County, on the 15th instant, JOHN CHAVIS, after passing a long pilgrimage here on earth. The deceased, though a man of colour, was regularly educated for the Ministry in the Presbyterian Church, and, at all times, demeaned himself in such a way, as to be regarded with kindness by all who knew him.—*Ral. Register.*

In Lincoln county, on the 8th inst. Mr. JOHN WILFONG, sen., aged 76 years, a Revolutionary soldier.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 26th, Henrietta Steam Boat Company's Lighters Nelson, Post Boy and Messenger, with Salt and Dry Goods, for John Huske & Son, Hall & Johnson, Johnson & Martin, Geo. B. Atkins, Taylor & Jessup, H. Leete, C. T. Haigh, F. Lain, M. R. Willkings, E. J. Lilly, E. J. Hale, Nott & Starr, Hybart & Strange, Willkings & Belden, C. P. Mallett, J. Kyle, Yarbrough & Ray, Joseph Baker, C. J. Orrell, B. Rose, M. N. Leary, and Geo. McNeill, of this place; and for J. & W. Murphy, Evans & Nettle, Rose, McAdoo & Scott, J. Smith & Co., N. Hill, and Robert L. Hargrave, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 27.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	11 a 11½	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3
Corn,	75 a 80	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 5
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	75	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$8 a 8½	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

☞ The Fourth of July coming on Wednesday of next week, the Observer will be published on Tuesday. Communications and Advertisements must be brought in on or before Tuesday morning.

Cumberland Troop.

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House, on Wednesday next, July 4th, at half past 9 o'clock. By order, I. BLAKE, O. S.

June 27, 1838.

DANCING SCHOOL,

By Monsieur BOSSIEUX, from Paris,

WHO has established himself in the city of Richmond since 1829, and has given ample testimony of his qualification as professor of the art he teaches, respectfully announces to the ladies and gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that having obtained a number of subscribers, his School was opened on Monday last, the 25th instant, in the long Room adjoining Mr. H. Erambert's dwelling, on Gillespie street, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for ladies and small boys. There will be a night school for gentlemen. Their attendance will be at half past seven in the evening.

As soon as the pupils can go through the figure, there will be a practising cotilion party every week. As Mr. B. cannot remain longer than one session, he earnestly solicits the attention of those who wish to attend his school.

Terms $10, to be paid at any time in the last week of tuition.

☞ The subscription paper is at the Book Store and the bar of the Lafayette Hotel, where Mr. B. can be seen at any time.

Fayetteville, June 27, 1838. 99-1w

$50 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on last night, two prisoners, one named WILLIAM M. ANDERSON, confined under sentence of the last Superior Court of Cumberland County for Manslaughter. He is about 25 years of age, common size, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very good looking, and well dressed. He was branded with the letter M. in the left hand, the mark of which has not yet entirely disappeared.

The other is a negro man named TOBY, belonging to Col. Alexander Elliott of this county, taken up as a runaway and confined for safe-keeping. He is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and stout built. His right hand has the mark of a severe cut on the back, which renders his fingers stiff. His wife belongs to Wm. Boylan, Esq., in Raleigh, where he was taken up, and where it is probable he will again aim to get.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of both, or $25 for either.

ANGUS McDONALD, Jailer.

Fayetteville, June 25, 1838. 99tf

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.

Responsible references given.

Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99 6m

Notice.

THE Fayetteville Branch of the Bank of the State of North Carolina will be closed on Wednesday the 4th July next. All Notes and Bills due on the 4th, must be paid the day before, and Notes for renewal deposited on Monday the 2d.

I. WETMORE, Cashier.

June 27, 1838.

Horses for sale.

A PAIR of large, handsome well-matched HORSES, gentle and well broke to harness, suitable for family carriage:—Horses six and seven years old. For terms, which will be made accommodating, inquire at this Office.

Fayetteville, June 27, 1838. 99-4w

Wadesborough Academy,

ANSON COUNTY, N. C.,

(The Rev J. Burke, Rector of Calvary Church, Principal,)

WILL be open for the reception of pupils on the 16th day of July next.

The following specification of fees and syllabus of the course of instruction, will explain the nature and advantages of this institution.

6th Class. Reading, Writing and Spelling, per Quarter,	$5
5th Class. Geography, History, Grammar, (English and Latin,) Arithmetic,	6 50
4th Class. Greek and Latin, with Prosody, Biography, Arithmetic, Geography,	8
3d Class. Algebra, Greek and Latin continued, History, Ancient Geography, &c.	10 50
2d Class. Geometry, Logic, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Mythology,	11 50
1st Class. Poetical and Prose Composition in Greek and Latin, Chronology, Philosophy of the Human Mind, Physico-Theology, &c.	12 50

Each pupil is expected to pay 50 cents per session, for contingencies.

The following is the order of Classical Studies; except it be desired to adopt, in particular cases, the abridged system required to qualify for admission into some of our colleges.

Latin: Gould's Grammar, Historia Sacra, Selectæ Profanis or Phœdrus, &c., Nepos, Justin, Cæsar, Ovid, Virgil, Sallust, Cicero, (Orations and Epistles,) Horace, Juvenal and Persius, Terence, Livy, Quinctilian, Seneca, Lucretius and Tacitus.

Greek: Valpy's Grammar, St. John's Gospel and the Acts, &c., Lucian's Dialogues, (complete edition,) Græca Minora and Majora, Homer's Illiad and Odyssey, (six books of each,) Menander.

Pupils reading the Greek and Latin Classics, will have their other studies varied, according to their age, capacity and progress.

Parents shall be duly informed of their children's literary proficiency, as well as their general moral deportment in, and out of school.

To preclude, on this score, the possibility of misconception, it is right, frankly to avow, that the Principal, in taking upon him the momentous and arduous charge of the education of youth, (a work in which he has, more or less, been engaged for twenty years,) requires as a necessary condition, that he be invested with the authority of a parent or guardian as well *without* as *within* the walls of his school. He could not otherwise successfully exercise the control and *surveillance* so essential to good order and to the formation of the character, moral and social, of a gentleman and a christian.

Of discipline, it need only be said, that incorrigible pupils, can have no place in this establishment.

The Principal will have as many assistants, and in as many departments of literature, as the number of his pupils and the amount of their tuition fees, may warrant him to engage. No labor nor expense shall be spared by him to give the school a high character.

On every Friday afternoon, there will be several exercises in declamation, on which occasions, remarks will be made on the delivery of each speaker, and instruction imparted on the general principles of elocution.

There will be an annual vacation of six weeks in summer, commencing on the fourth Thursday in June, and a fortnight's vacation at Christmas.

Board may be had in the town and immediate neighborhood, at eight or nine dollars per month.

The Rev. John Burke will be able to accommodate a few boarding pupils at his own house.

The site of Wadesborough is healthy and pleasant.

June 15, 1838. 99 2w

NEW RAIL ROAD LINE

BETWEEN

Baltimore and Philadelphia,

TWICE A DAY.

☞ The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail Road Co. beg leave to announce to the Public, the following arrangement for their Passenger Cars.

The FIRST TRAIN leaves the Depot in Pratt Street, DAILY, (except Sundays) at 6 o'clock, A. M., and arrives in Philadelphia before 1 o'clock, which allows Passengers four to five hours in that City, before the Cars start for N. York.

The early arrival of this Train at Philadelphia, (which is generally *one and a half to two hours before any other Line,*) gives Passengers great advantages in securing accommodations at the principal Hotels and Boarding Houses, without suffering the inconvenience so often experienced, in looking about for lodgings, in consequence of late arrival by other conveyance.

The SECOND TRAIN, carrying the U. STATES MAIL, leaves the Depot, Pratt Street, (after the arrival of the Cars from Washington City,) DAILY, at half past Nine o'clock, A. M., and passing through Canton, Gunpowder, Bush, Havre-de-Grace, North East, Elkton, Newark, Staunton, Newport, Wilmington, and Chester, arrives in Philadelphia also, *always* in time to take the evening Cars to New York.

☞ *By this Train, Passengers leaving Washington City in the morning, reach New York the same night.*

This Train *also* affords Passengers arriving in the Boats from Charleston and Norfolk, the opportunity of reaching New York the same evening.

☞ *Fare by either Train, Four Dollars.*

☞ The regulation adopted by this Company for the care of baggage, meets with universal approbation, as it relieves passengers of all trouble in relation it.

*** The Cars for the accommodation of Ladies and Children, are provided with *retiring rooms* and attended by female servants.

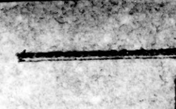
RETURNING from PHILADELPHIA:

The Trains leave Philadelphia at a quarter after 6 o'clock, A. M., and at 2, P. M. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at a quarter after 6 o'clock, from lower end of *Dock street*, will arrive in Baltimore before 1 o'clock,—which gives them three to four hours to spare before the Cars leave for Washington City and the West, and also in full time for the Steam Boats for Charleston and Norfolk.

Passengers leaving New York by the morning line, arrive in Philadelphia in time for the 2 o'clock Train, and proceed directly on—they arrive in Baltimore at 8 o'clock the same evening, two hours earlier than by any other conveyance.

A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

Baltimore, June 11, 1838. 98 3m



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

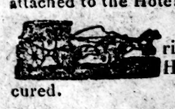
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836 5 tf.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by

March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
382 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838. 88tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 9, 1838. 75tf

The Subscriber

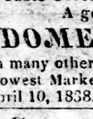
IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

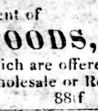
CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine. Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.





RAIL ROAD HOTEL,

At ENFIELD, Halifax County, N C.

J. SOUTHALL having taken from Mrs. P. W. Southall, that beautiful new Building, situated at the West end of the village, and contiguous to her Grove, is now fitting up for the reception of Travellers. Too many promises have been made in this line of business, in which the public have been deceived I shall only say, call and judge for yourselves. Mrs. Southall and Daughters promise personal attention to Ladies.

April 1, 1838. 87-tIJ'ly.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 71f

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL.,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan.*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone.*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned age asnts of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, } 86tf.
March, 1838. }

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh supply of Spring and Summer Goods, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.

March 28, 1838. 87 tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

A Runaway taken up.

ON the 21st March last, a Mulatto fellow who calls himself JOHN LANG was taken up and committed to the Jail of this County as a runaway Slave. He is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, 30 or 35 years of age, and would probably weigh about 160 lbs. Three of the toes of the right foot and one or two of the joints of three toes of the left foot are missing. He states that they were frost bitten and came off. He says that he is free, but has no papers of any description, nor can he name any person who can certify that he is so. His back shows lasting impressions of the whip, and leaves no doubt of his being a Slave. He came from the South to this place in company with another fellow with whom he says he fell in at Pe Dee, and who escaped when this fellow was arrested. He speaks of having been in Savannah, but gives no names of persons with whom he is acquainted. There is no doubt he belongs to some person in South Carolina, and it is believed from his frequently using the word "Boss," that he is a Mechanic. He says himself that he is a Carpenter. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Jailer.

Lumberton, N. C., April 10, 1838 89tf

☞ The Columbia Telescope will publish one month and forward their bill to me at this place.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Also, just received,

BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 8, 1838.

Mules, Wagon, and Buggy,

FOR SALE.

FOUR first rate MULES, a TIMBER WAGON, and a handsome new double BUGGY, with Harness. For terms, apply at this office.

March 28. 86tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

FOR SALE,

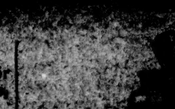
25 BBLS Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*

April 4th, 1838. 87 3f.

Blanks for sale at this Office.



NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837.

Dr. PRATT & Co's

Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps. Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

25 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,

For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N C. Nov 11, 1837

Dear Sir—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis. (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c, which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH,

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health.

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND.

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co, Va., Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and every necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Timber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will entitle him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, North & Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Jr. & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. Fayette-

GROCERIES.

JUST Received and for sale by the Subscribers,

65 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
7 do superior Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do New Orleans Sugar,
30 bags green Cuba Coffee,
37 do prime Rio Coffee,
5 hhds New England Rum,
3 half chests Young Hyson Tea,
5 casks Rice.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

April 17, 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; Pickwick; Book of the United States; Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Tension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandeleur; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home; Never Despair; American Almanac; Book of a Southern Matron; The Love Token; Works, complete; Jenkinson the Aloe; kins on the Romish Church; The Convert; Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Burr, complete. Together with a variety of Books, just received by

January 24. E. J. H.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, Fire &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and fill all orders for their Bells of any size, to which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells made. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlor Clocks of superior finish and tones. Orders receive information given by

JAMES MA

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW G

The Subscriber is now receiving a

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN M

January 3, 1838.

French Burr Mill S

For Wheat, and Cologne Stone Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of this would here inform those wanting the article they can be furnished by sending their or me at this place. We *warrant* the article *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings,

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mix

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FE

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine. Just received by

E. J. H

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and adjoining counties is such as to enable me to dispose of Boards to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when required.

O. G. PARK

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Wm. Cook, dec'd, at March Term, of Cumberland County Court, 1838, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to settle up, and all persons having demands against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JNO. H. COOK, Ad

March 20, 1838.

CARRIAGE For Sale

A GOOD second hand close CARRIAGE, much used, hung on Sea Springs, low. Apply at this Office.

March 27.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. H

October 10. 1837.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl of Negro, who is supposed to belong to Sarah Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, Jr.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

For Rent, till 1st Nov.

THE SUMMER RETREAT, two miles from Town, formerly the property of Col. Wm. Ashe. Possession given immediately. The House, a fine Garden and Fruit Orchard attached, will be rented, with or without the adjoining 50 acres of good river Land, of which one is fine meadow. Apply at this office.

March 28.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent Axletree and Elliptic patent turned Axletree and Elliptic springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORR

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STA

February 14, 1838.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Ba

For sale by JOHN M